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Term: (subject or object or pell or pixel or item or target or frequency) near4 (specific or one or particular or region or area or part) near5(hue

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 1

Generate: ○ **Hit List** ◉ **Hit Count** ○ **Side by Side** ○ **Image**

Search Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, May 05, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L6	(subject or object or pell or pixel or item or target) near4 (specific or one or particular or region or area or part) near5(hue or tint or tincture or chroma$7 or color) near5 (isolat$6 or designat$6 or select$6 or cho$6 or determin$6) near7 (correct$4 or adjust$4 or modiy$6 or chang$6 or alter$6 or rectif$6) and @ad<20000921	220	L6
L5	(subject or object or pell or pixel or item or target or frequency) near4 (specific or one or particular or region or area or part) near5(hue or tint or tincture or chroma$7 or color) near5 (isolat$6 or designat$6 or select$6 or cho$6 or determin$6) near7 (correct$4 or adjust$4 or modiy$6 or chang$6 or alter$6 or rectif$6) and @ad<20000921	230	L5
L4	(subject or object or pell or pixel or item or target or frequency) near4 (specific or one or particular or region or area or part or color or frequency) near5(hue or tint or tincture or chroma$7 or color) near7 (correct$4 or adjust$4 or modiy$6 or chang$6 or alter$6 or rectif$6) and @ad<20000921	6872	L4
L3	(subject or object or pell or pixel or item or target or frequency) near4 (hue or tint or tincture or chroma$7 or color) near6 (isolat$6 or designat$6 or select$6 or cho$6 or determin$6) near7 (correct$4 or adjust$4 or modiy$6 or chang$6 or	1199	L3

	alter$6 or rectif$6) and @ad<20000921		
L2	(subject or object or pell or pixel or item or target or frequency) near4 (hue or tint or tincture or chroma$7 or color) near6 (isolat$6 or designat$6 or select$6 or cho$6 or determin$6) with (correct$4 or adjust$4 or modiy$6 or chang$6 or alter$6 or rectif$6) and @ad<20000921	1508	L2
L1	(subject or object or ell or pixel or item or target or frequency) near6 (hue or tint or tincture or chroma$7 or color) near6 (isolat$6 or designat$6 or select$6 or cho$6 or determin$6) with (correct$4 or adjust$4 or modiy$6 or chang$6 or alter$6 or rectif$6) and @ad<20000921	1883	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L5: Entry 141 of 230 File: USPT May 31, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5317425 A
TITLE: Technique for use in conjunction with an imaging system for providing an appearance match between two images and for calibrating the system thereto

Application Filing Date (1):
19920210

Detailed Description Text (88):
After block 735 has fully executed, block 740 is executed to compute and solve equation (14) to determine recommended changes in the solid process colors. Appropriate pseudo-code for this block is shown in Table 3 below and will be described shortly. Upon completion of block 740, execution proceeds to block 745 to compute and solve equation (15), i.e. the tint match equation, for corresponding three-color tint patches (one in the proof and one in the target) in order to determine the current recommended changes in the tint process colors. Appropriate pseudo-code for block 745 is shown in Table 4 below and will be described shortly. Once the recommended process color tint density changes have been determined through block 745, block 750 is executed to convert the tint density changes into corresponding changes in halftone dot areas through use of equation (18).

L5: Entry 66 of 230 File: USPT Feb 22, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6028628 A
TITLE: Signal correction circuit

Application Filing Date (1):
19940721

Brief Summary Text (7):
It is, inter alia an object of the invention to provide an improved signal correction circuit. To this end a first aspect of the invention provides a signal correction circuit for correcting deviating pixel color values, comprising means for receiving pixel color values for pixels for more than one color; filtering means for obtaining a plurality of second pixel color values from respectively corresponding pixel color values of pixels surrounding a given pixel having first pixel color values; and second means for supplying one of the second pixel color values if the respectively corresponding first pixel color value is larger than this second pixel color value, and for determining whether the first pixel color values exceed the respectively corresponding second pixel color values for not more than one color; wherein for correcting color signals of more than one color, the second means comprises means for supplying said one second pixel color value only if the respective first pixel color values exceed the second pixel color values for not more than one color. A second aspect of the invention provides a signal correction circuit for correcting deviating-pixel color values of more than one color, comprising means for receiving pixel color signals for more than one color; filtering means for detecting, per color, deviations of pixel color values to supply respective color deviation flag signals; color deviation flag signal combination means coupled to receive said color deviation flag signals for supplying, for each pixel color value, correction control signals which are each obtained in dependence upon all color deviation flag signals of the respective pixel color values detected for more than one color; and correction means coupled to said combination means for correcting the respective pixel color values per color. A third aspect of the invention provides a signal correction method for correcting deviating pixels of more than one color comprising the steps of receiving pixel color values for more than one color; detecting deviations of pixel values for each color separately; supplying correction control signals separately for each color on the basis of a combination of detected deviations of the pixel values detected for at least two colors; and correcting deviating pixels on the basis of said correction control signals for each color. A fourth aspect of the invention provides a signal correction circuit for correcting deviating pixel color values, comprising means for receiving pixel color values for more than one color; filtering means for obtaining a second pixel color value from pixel color values of pixels surrounding a given pixel having a first pixel color value; and second means for determining whether the first pixel color value exceeds the respectively corresponding second pixel color value for a given color, and for supplying the second pixel color value if the first pixel color value is larger than the second pixel color value; wherein for correcting pixel color values of more than one color, the filtering means includes means for providing said second pixel color value in dependence on at least one further pixel color value of said given pixel. A fifth aspect of the invention provides a television camera comprising a pick-up unit for providing pixel values of three colors; and a signal correction circuit for correcting deviating pixel values as defined above.

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L5: Entry 116 of 230 File: USPT May 21, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5519606 A
TITLE: System and methods for appointment reconciliation

Application Filing Date (1):
19920121

Drawing Description Text (10):
FIG. 6 is a display screen view showing a technique for changing the color of one or more selected screen objects in accordance with the present invention.

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L5: Entry 65 of 230 File: USPT Mar 21, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6040927 A
TITLE: Color halftoning options influenced by print-mode setting

Application Filing Date (1):
19961204

Detailed Description Text (45):
In addition, color correction options can be chosen for each object type independently of the halftone. This independent control for halftone and color correction for each object gives the user a multitude of options and very fine control of the quality and appearance of the printed output. With the ability to render and color correct objects based on their particular type, it is possible to pre-determine which halftone and which color correction option would be best for each object type. Thus, the invention provides an automatic default that produces the best quality output for most users of a particular printer, as well as a manual default that can be changed by the user.

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L5: Entry 17 of 230 File: USPT Apr 22, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6552751 B1
TITLE: Video signal processing circuit and color adjusting circuit for color video signal

Application Filing Date (1):
20000425

Detailed Description Text (94):
An area discriminating circuit 15' first sets a color region (color region serving as a target of the color adjustment) in which the color designated by the color designation signal CS is set as a center. For example, when the color designation signal CS indicates +.theta. as shown in FIG. 10A, a range surrounded by the one-dot chain line in the diagram is a color region in which the color designated by the color designation signal CS is set to a center. On the basis of the rotated color difference signals P.sub.B ' and P.sub.R ', the area discriminating circuit 15' discriminates whether the color coordinates shown by the color difference signals P.sub.B and P.sub.R exist in this color region or not, and supplies the area, discrimination signal ER indicative of a discrimination result to each of selectors 16 and 20. For example, when it is determined that the color coordinates shown by the color difference signals P.sub.B and P.sub.R exist in the color region surrounded by the one-dot chain line in FIG. 10A, the area discriminating circuit 15' supplies the area discrimination signal ER at the logic level "1" to each of the selectors 16 and 20. When it is determined that the color coordinates exist out of this color region, the area discriminating circuit 15' supplies the area discrimination signal ER at the logic level "0" to each of the selectors 16 and 20.

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L5: Entry 16 of 230 File: USPT Apr 22, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6553150 B1
TITLE: Image sequence compression featuring independently coded regions

Application Filing Date (1):
20000425

Detailed Description Text (103):
Prior to discussing color correction in the context of ICRs, it might first be helpful to describe a digital color correction process in general. To this effect, as is common in color correction systems, a user of an editing system will supply a color selection angle as well as a replacement color angle, as indicated by boxes 417 and 419. The color selection angle represents a hue arc (in polar coordinates) that is to be selected for replacement; there are many other mechanisms for selecting colors such as other color plane-based functions (Y-B, Y-R)as well as non-color plane-based functions. A hue trap 421 identifies specific image pixels which do not fall within the color selection angle, and these pixels are not processed for color correction. Pixel colors 423 falling within the color selection angle are subjected to a transform 425; the transform is defined by the replacement color angle.

Detailed Description Text (106):
In the context of ICRs, the color correction process operates very similar to the manner just. described for logo insertion. In particular, as indicated by block 429 of FIG. 26, a user designates a specific region or regions that are to be the subject of color correction; these regions will be decoded to the spatial domain from the compressed bit stream (as indicated by block 431), while other regions will remain compressed. Here again, the compressed regions are designated at the left side of FIG. 26 by a block 433 and a picture of an image screen 435 with a blank spot, symbolizing removal of a region for color correction. Similarly, the right side of FIG. 26 indicates the presence spatial domain regions 437 and a picture of the shirt 411, symbolizing removal of the appropriate region. The shirt is processed for color correction, and new motion estimation and compensation (per reference block 439) is performed on the color corrected region; the results are bit stream encoded, as indicated by block 441. The resulting two compressed bit streams are then mixed together via a summing junction 443, and frame buffer size and bit rate parameters adjusted if necessary (see, e.g., reference block 445). Finally, the result of the color correction process is a compressed video bit stream 447 that represents color corrected video, depicted by a screen 449 having the color corrected shirt.

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L5: Entry 5 of 230 File: PGPB Aug 9, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010012110 A1
TITLE: IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS AND METHOD OF CORRECTING THE CHARACTERISTIC OF EACH BODY BY PRINTING REFERENCE PATTERN IN THE MACHINE AND READING THE PRINTED PATTERN AGAIN

Application Filing Date:
19971029

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0160] The operation of creating the color characteristic correction data is basically the same as in the above-described monochrome digital image forming apparatus. In FIG. 14, when the operator operates a specific key on the operation panel 80, this causes the characteristic correction data creation mode to be selected and an operation start instruction to be inputted. As a result, the internal color pattern generating section 431 generates a color gradation pattern CP1 whose density changes stepwise (S31). The generated color gradation pattern CP1, together with one correction data item Cf1 selected from a plurality of correction data items (Cf1, Cf1-2, Cf1-3, . . .) according to the data select signal supplied from the main CPU 91, is sent to the color characteristic correcting section 434.

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L5: Entry 1 of 230 File: PGPB May 22, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030095269 A1
TITLE: IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD AND APPARATUS

Application Filing Date:
19980916

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0032] An eighth aspect of the present invention is an image processing method according to the first or second aspect, in which a portion of an area of a color image inputted by the image input device, including a gray pixel, is displayed in enlargement, and at the same time, one of a plurality of reference gray previously set is selected and displayed, and a color balance amount for each of the inputted pixels is calculated such that a gray pixel within the portion of the area of the color image is finished as a selected reference gray, so that the inputted image data is corrected.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0034] A ninth aspect of the present invention is an image processing method according to the sixth or seventh aspect, in which a portion of an area of a color image inputted by the image input device, including a gray pixel, is displayed in enlargement, and at the same time, one of a plurality of reference gray previously set is selected and displayed, and a color balance amount for each of the inputted pixels is calculated such that a gray pixel within the portion of the area of the color image is finished as a selected reference gray, so that the inputted image data is corrected.

CLAIMS:

11. An image processing method according to claim 1, wherein a portion of an area of a color image inputted by said image input device, including a gray pixel, is displayed in enlargement, and at the same time, one of a plurality of reference gray previously set is selected and displayed, and a color balance amount for each of the inputted pixels is calculated such that a gray pixel within the portion of the area of the color image is finished as a selected reference gray, so that the inputted image data is corrected.

12. An image processing method according to claim 2, wherein a portion of an area of a color image inputted by said image input device, including a gray pixel, is displayed in enlargement, and at the same time, one of a plurality of reference gray previously set is selected and displayed, and a color balance amount for each of the inputted pixels is calculated such that a gray pixel within the portion of the area of the color image is finished as a selected reference gray, so that the inputted image data is corrected.